THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1829. NO. 7.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

ON SALE
At the City Auction Room,
No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons,*
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
ALSO
300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads. a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.
And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.
J. HANSON.
May 29—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER,
Front, beween Market and Wood Streets,
HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.
WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829 —tf.

CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR.
Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,
HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.
☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Western Farmers' Almanac
FOR THE YEAR 1830.
Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.
ALSO,
A German Almanac,
(A continuation of Goeb's.)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.
The copyright of this calculation is secured.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.
S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.
N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.
LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.
DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.
Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.
Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.
FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.
For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,
THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, *Wood street, Pittsburgh.*
April 23—tf.

JUST RECEIVED.
By Wetmore & Havens,
No. 97 MARKET STREET,
AN extensive addition to their stock, of complete sets of plain gold and ornamented China Tea Ware, China Coffee Bowls and Saucers; China Teas; Butter Cans; Honey Plates; Bowls, Pitchers; Cake and Tea Plates; Ornaments; Blancmange Molds; Toast-racks, &c.
A new and splendid style of Dining and Chamber Ware. Also, a good assortment of Britania Ware.
All which they offer for sale, on better terms than have ever been offered west of the mountains, and equally as good as can be obtained in Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New York.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1829.—tf.

English Reader and Vocabulary
THE subscribers have recently published Bentley's revised and improved edition of the English Reader; with the addition of a Vocabulary annexed to the work; containing all the words used in the English Reader, *divided, accented, defined,* and the part of speech annexed, arranged in *alphabetical* order; adapted to the orthography and *pronunciation of Walker:* with a *Key* representing the different sounds of the vowels referred to by the figures:—To which is added a catalogue of the *proper names* contained in the English Reader, pronounced according to Mr. Walker's rules for the pronunciation of proper names:—Likewise a general *summary* of the *Globe;* containing a list of the different *countries,* and their population, the number of *square miles;* the number of *inhabitants* to each square mile; the *chief cities,* the form of *government* and prevailing *religion.*
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, Oct 17—tf

AUCTION SALES.
P. M'KENNA,
AUCTIONEER,
No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,
EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.
Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

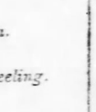
PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.
Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff.
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey,
These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.
WM. & THOS. ADAIR.
Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.
Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.
THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat,* and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel,* and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.
S. BROADMEADOW & Co.
May 15—1y.

GEORGE GOLDER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.
REFER TO
Messrs John Dillon & Son, Mr. James Raguet, J. S. Copeland, D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*
K'Kee Clark & Co. Richard Bowen, Mason & M'Donough, John D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*
Col. Noah Zane, Knox & M'Kee; Zane & Pentoney, } *Wheeling.*
A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain,—Cincinnati.
January 27, 1829.—1y.

S. Baird & Co.
INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander,* (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.
S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.
They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.
Feb. 27—tf.

For Sale,
THE TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, now occupied as a Grocery Store by Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street,
Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

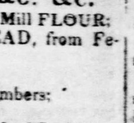
For Sale.
THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.
HENRY HOLDSHIP.
April 14—tf.

Steam Mill Flour, &c. &c.
300 barrels fresh Steam Mill FLOUR;
40,000 lbs. pig LEAD, from Fever River;
5,000 lbs. bar LEAD;
15,000 lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers;
For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.
July 21, 1829.

WALLACE & BEGGES,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS
No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of
WATCHES,
Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,
of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail,* on very accommodating terms.
Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.
June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.
No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,
HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.
All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

TO BE LET.

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 105, Third-street, between Wood and Smithfield, now occupied by the Mrs. Scull. It is in good repair, and supplied with hydrant water, the water-tax paid till the 1st of April next. Possession will be given on the 1st of October next.
JOSEPH OLIVER.
August 28.—tf

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY
FIRE.
The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia,
LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire—
HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores, and other Buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon the land or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.
Applications made at the office, No. 163 1-2 Chestnut-street, third door below Fifth-street, either personally or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.
CHARLES N. BANCKER,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—3mo

Fourth St. Livery Stable.

THE subscriber having purchased the Stable formerly occupied by Wm. Graham, jr. in Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield, and having enlarged the stock, is now prepared to accommodate the public with carriages, barouches, gigs,, and riding horses on the most reasonable terms and of the best quality.
Also, Horses kept by the day, week, month or year.
A. B. SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, August 25, 1829.—3m
A neat Hearse in good order and ready at the shortest notice. Charges to the poor for the hearse will be moderate.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.
FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.
W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny-Town
August 25, 1826.—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.
SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also
Towne's Diaper Table Linen.
Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.
GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3.—tf Agent. P. M. A.

PROVISIONS, &c. &c.
300 barrels fresh FLOUR,
50,000 pounds BACON,
100 barrels WHISKEY,
100 do prime PORK,
100 do MACKEREL,
75 hhds. } SUGAR,
100 bls. }
100 bales COTTON.
few casks Muskrat Skins, just received from Fever River,
For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.
July 17, 1829.—tf

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE Copartnership trading under the Firm of *Price, Curlings & Co.,* Glass Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All claims by and against the concern, will be settled by Robert B. Curling & Sons, under which Firm the business will be conducted as usual.
W. PRICE,
ROBERT B. CURLING,
WM. CURLING,
ALFRED B. CURLING.
Fort Pitt Glassworks, Sept. 15, 1829.—6t

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.
No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.
No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.
No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.
☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.
December 15, 1826—tf

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.
November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,
(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,
LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c
Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

WHOLESALE
QUEENSWARE,
Glass & China Warehouse,
WOOD STREET.
Thomas G. Gaylord
IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.
He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low carriage.
Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.
Pittsburgh, May 8.

PAPER HANGINGS.
THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of
COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,
Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.
Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and
Velvet Bordering.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf

Woollen & Cotton Goods.
THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices,*
Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.
On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.
No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.
Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.
A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by
A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.
Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

FOR SALE,
THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.
On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.
For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM HERDMAN.
June 23, 1829.—tf.

J. HANSON,
Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,
No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,
IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable
British, French, India, and Domestic
DRY GOODS:
Together with a quantity of
Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.
All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York,* and *Baltimore,*) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece,* at *Private Sale,* on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.
PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening,* at half past 6.
BOOKS.
The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.
Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,
MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.
HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of
Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.
All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.
April 3. 1829—tf.

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS.
THE subscribers having considerably enlarged their Manufacturing Establishment, would inform their customers and the public generally, that they have constantly on hand a handsome assortment of the best *Juniata Bar, Round and Square Iron,* of all the various sizes.
Also, *Boiler, Hoop and Sheet Iron,* of the best quality.
Having entirely abandoned the process of puddling, they are now manufacturing all the various sizes of NAILS from 3d to 20d, of the very best Juniata Blooms and principally by eastern workmen. All orders for any of the above articles can be filled with promptness, on as advantageous terms as at any other establishment in the place.
It may be observed, that the subscribers stamp all their Bar Iron with their names.
P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
Juniata Iron Works, Near Pittsburgh.
Aug. 18, 1829.—3mo.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps
WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowes terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.
I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.
JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28—tf.

BREWSTER'S PATENT
ECLIPSE SPEEDER.
THE subscriber having obtained license of Gilbert Brewster for building and vending his newly invented ECLIPSE SPEEDER, in the Western country, would inform the public, that they are constantly making and on hand at his shop, in Bridesburgh, near Philadelphia. Orders, directed to him through the Post office at Kensington, will be promptly attended to. The numerous advantages which this Speeder possesses over any other, are the following: It is far more simple in construction, occupies much less room, requires much less power, less attention, costs much less money, and does much more work than any other Speeder now in use. This Speeder contains from 8 to 10 spools; those of 8 spools, with proper attention, supply from 700 to 800 spindles; those of 10 rom 900 to 1000 spindles.
PRICE AT MY SHOP.
For one of 8 spools, $250 } Including Patent.
For one of 10 do 275 }
The space occupied by those of 8 spools is only 44 by 18 inches, and requires less power than one head of drawing.
ALFRED JENKS.
Oct. 28, 1828. —— 1ycp

Pine Creek Iron Works.
For Sale,
ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.
Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS, ISAAC LIGHTNER, JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.
March 27—tf.

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL.
HAGERS-TOWN.
MISS INGLIS'S Private Boarding School will re-open on Monday, the 2d of November. The Session then commencing, will embrace the whole scholastic year of ten months; this method being thought preferable to the division of the year into two Sessions, as heretofore.
Young ladies are boarded, and instructed in the various branches of an English Education taught in the most respectable Female Seminaries, for $150 for the whole term, and at the rate of $170 for any period less than the whole term; and no additional charges are made for bed, bedding, washing, ironing, fuel, lights, &c. Payment made half in advance on entering, and the remainder at the close of the year. No pupil received for less than half a year.
For the French and Spanish languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Lacework, an extra charge is made.
Books, Music, and Stationary furnished at a moderate advance on the wholesale price.
October 6, 1829.—1m

NEW MUSIC.—PIANO FORTES.
W. R. COPPOCK has received, and for sale, at his Music Room, 39 Second-st. opposite the Post Office, two elegant Piano Fortes, from the celebrated factory of Firth & Hale, New York; which, for quality of tone, and evenness of touch, are not equalled in this place. Also, a choice collection of MUSIC, comprising all the new and fashionable Songs, Marches, Rondos, Variations, &c. &c. of New York and Boston; the whole will be disposed of at the original price.
Ladies wishing to obtain music, can hear the same played over before purchasing.
Mr. Coppock's class for Young Ladies on the Piano Forte, with singing, is now commencing.—Application to be made as above.
N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned.
October 6, 1829.—tf

NEW & ELEGANT STEAM BOAT
FOR SALE.
THE Hull of a New and beautiful STEAM BOAT, as she now lies at Elizabeth-town, Allegheny county, Pa.—102 feet on deck, 19 feet 8 inches beam, 6 feet hold; built of sound and seasoned materials, in a workmanlike manner. Also a very superior first rate ENGINE, four 34 inch 17 feet boilers, 20 inch cylinder, 4½ feet stroke, which can be seen at the factory of the Columbian Steam Engine Co.—If not disposed of before the first day of November, they will be sold on that day by auction, at the wharf, in Pittsburgh.—Terms accommodating. Apply to
VINCENT A. BOGUE,
Pittsburgh Hotel, (Griffith's.)
☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Louisville Advertiser, and the Nashville Whig, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.
Oct. 2, 1829.—3t

James Ross and others, executors of James O'Hara, dec'd.
vs.
William Nayler and Mary Wilson, of Romney, in the State of Virginia; Nancy Stevens, heir of James W. N. Stevens, late of Moorfield, in the State of Virginia, Eliza L. Pierce, now resident in the borough Erie, and John Nayler, place of residence unknown, heirs of James Nayler, late of the town of Waterford, in the county of Erie, Pennsylvania, deceased.
In Erie Court of Common Pleas. Subpœna, on petition to re-enter a Judgm't. and proceedings therein, dest'd. by fire, at burning of Court H. on 24th March, 1823.
NOTICE is hereby given to the above named defendants, that on the 8th day of August, 1829, the said James Ross and others, executors of James O'Hara, dec'd. presented their Petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, setting forth that the said James O'Hara had, in his life time, obtained a Judgment in said court against Thomas Wilson and Lacy Nayler, administrators of the said James Nayler, dec'd. for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 12th day of October, 1810,—that said suit was revived by an action of Scire Facias, in the year 1819—that a suit of Fieri Facias was issued on said Judgment, on which five out-lots in the said town of Waterford were levied on as the property of the said James Nayler, condemned, and afterwards advertised for sale, on a writ of Vendition Exponas,—that by reason of the destruction of the records of the said court, at the burning of the Court House of Erie, on the 24th day of March, 1823, the evidence of said Judgment and the proceedings thereon were lost, and praying the court that a subpœna might issue to such persons as might appear to be interested in those matters, requiring them to appear in the said court, and answer the matters set forth in the said petition, and show cause why the said proceedings should not be re-entered—wherefore the said court did order that a subpœna do issue to the above named defendants, heirs of James Nayler, dec'd. to appear and show cause why the said Judgment and proceedings should not be re-entered, on the first Monday of November, 1829, and that notice be given to those defendants who reside out of this Commonwealth, by an advertisement, to be published four weeks in the Erie Gazette, and also in a paper published in the city of Pittsburgh. In conformity to which order this notice is given
By the Court—
EDWIN J. KELSO, *Proth'y.*
October 2, 1829.—4w

SHOES & LEATHER.
JAMES H. DAILY
NO. 75, WOOD STREET,
Has just received a general assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES,
Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.
ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*
LEATHER,
Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the eastward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 23—tf t.

NOW OPENING,
A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of
MACHINE CARDS,
From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.
Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.
WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.
Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

Poetry.

The editor of the Yankee, says he regards the following verses by Greenville Mellen, as containing a share of the boldest and purest poetry of our age---aye of any age.

LINES

On seeing an Eagle pass near in Autumn twilight.

Sail on, thou lone imperial bird
  Of quenchless eye and tireless wing;
How is thy distant coming heard,
  As the night's breezes round thee ring?
Thy course was 'gainst the burning sun
  In his extremest glory! how
Is thy unequalled daring done,
  Thou stoop'st to earth so lowly now?

Or hast thou left thy rocking dome,
  Thy roaring crag, thy lightning pine,
To find some secret, meaner home,
  Less stormy and unsafe than thine?
Else why thy dusky pinions bend
  So closely to this shadowy world,
And round thy searching glances send,
  As wishing thy proud pens were furled!

Yet lonely is thy shattered nest,
  Thy eyry desolate, though high;
And lonely thou, alike at rest,
  Or soaring in thy upper sky,
The golden light that bathes thy plumes
  On thine immeasurable flight,
Falls cheerless on earth's desert tombs,
  And makes the north ice-mountain bright,

So comes the eagle-hearted down,
  So comes the proud and high to earth,
When life's night gathering tempest frowns
  Over their glory and their mirth;
So quails the mind's undying eye,
  That bore unveil'd fame's meridian sun,
So man seeks solitude to die,
  His high place left---his triumphs done,

So round the residence of power
  A cold and joyless lustre shines,
And on life's pinnacle will lour
  Clouds dark as bathe the eagle's pines
But oh! the mellow light that pours
  From God's pure throne, the light that saves;
That with a mellowed lustre soars,
  And sheds deep radiance round our graves.

Miscellany.

For the Gazette.

ESSAYS

ON THE MONITORIAL SYSTEM, INTRODUCTORY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEMALE MONITORIAL SCHOOL IN PITTSBURGH.—No. II.

Having considered, with some degree of particularity, the cause of the opposition to the Monitorial System, I proceed to examine it. In doing this, as the field before me is extensive and capacious, I shall not confine myself to the limits of one essay, but prolong my remarks so far as justice to this division of the subject requires. In the sequel, I shall be led to consider the vast importance, the unspeakable utility of primary schools; and I trust parents, particularly mothers, will not think me too urgent, when I respectfully solicit, earnestly crave their attention,—their unbiassed attention.

To estimate fairly the merits of the controversy, it should be remembered, that the opposition to the Monitorial System is not raised merely for the purpose of disparaging it with respect to its practical results, as exemplified in the education and improvement of children. Its enemies expect to do more than this by their determined hostility to the system: they hope to succeed in producing the conviction, that the principles on which it is constructed, are, in themselves, defective, inefficacious, and cumbered with absurdities. But if it can be proved by argument, experience, and by the evidence arising out of its own results, that the principles, economy, and advantages of the Monitorial System, give it a decided superiority over any and every other heretofore introduced, or at present known; the charge of absurdity will appear as groundless, as the opposition will be ascertained to be unreasonable.

The first objection worthy of notice, is, that "boys cannot teach boys." I shall attempt to expose the fallacy of this position, by maintaining the following: Boys can teach what they actually know, and in the way and manner in which they received it.

The term education is generally misunderstood; and if data can be fixed upon, by which to arrive at the fact that the intellects of children are rather contracted than improved by the ordinary method of nurturing them, one important step will be gained towards exposing the defects of the old plan; and if the new shall be found adapted to remedy them, the objections of its opposers will be shown to be groundless and untenable.

Education does not, as is commonly believed, consist in the acquisition of knowledge, but in the development of the mind. It is admitted that the mind cannot be developed, without the selection and arrangement of subjects with reference to this object; but that knowledge can be acquired in the ratio of the physical capacity of the mind to receive it, unless its faculties, from the first dawn of reason, have been systematically and properly unfolded, is what no one, I think, would seriously maintain; yet, the old plan, as will be shown hereafter, evidently favors this opinion; if not in express terms, certainly by implication. Its advocates affirm, "that the natural curiosity of children, is of itself sufficient, without the aid of instruction, to develop their minds till they arrive at the age of five or six years." According to this theory, the evolution of the infant mind, is to be left to an incidental agency; deriving no assistance from the disposition of subjects adapted to an object so important, and depending solely on those which curiosity may chance to provide. This, I believe, is the acknowledged and governing principle of the advocates of the old plan with respect to infant education; but it is an unphilosophical and dangerous principle, inasmuch as it underrates the physical and moral capacity of the mind, and neglects that early culture of it, which experience has fully evinced to be necessary, in order to furnish it with useful and durable impressions, and to prepare it for progressive improvement.

But it will be said that, according to the common method of education, children are instructed, at a very early age, in the elements of their vernacular tongue; and that the bulk of them, before they arrive at the age of five, can combine letters into syllables; yet, say the advocates of this mode of instruction, it is absurd to suppose that children of this age, are capable of imparting knowledge even to others younger and less informed than they. What information, I would ask, what development of the mind follow from making children familiar with mere sounds? If this kind of instruction communicates knowledge, then it can be successfully applied to animals of an inferior rank to man. The parrot, for instance, is taught to imitate articulate sounds, and to utter words and sentences in regular succession. But does any one believe that the parrot attaches any ideas to the sounds which it is taught to articulate. A child, when instructed to combine letters into syllables, and syllables into words, does nothing more than imitate sounds; and of what use are these in unfolding the mind, unless the objects which they represent are, in some way or other, brought to the view, or explained to the comprehension of children? It is admitted, that children thus instructed, are incapable of communicating knowledge, and for the best of reasons; their ideas are but few, and those few are crude and indefinite.

N. R. SMITH.

For the Gazette.

The proceedings of President Jackson against the Cherokee and Creek nations of Indians, and the entire coincidence of his policy, with the unjust and violent measures of Georgia and Alabama against those nations, can not be looked upon but with deep interest and fearful anxiety, by every patriot and philanthropist, and call for the exertion of every citizen, to whom the welfare and honor of his country are dear, to raise his voice, that the cry of justice and humanity be heard thro' the land, and the arm of violence which has been lifted up, by our two sister states, be stopped before it strikes a mortal blow, not only against a helpless and innocent remnant of noble hearted aborigines, just emerging from the darkness of ignorance and superstition, to the light and dignity of a civilized and christian people, but a mortal blow also against our national glory and moral respectability, in the sight of all the civilized nations on the globe, and —in the sight of God.

A bloody system of extirpating warfare, together with an unprincipled mode of dealing and trading with the original nations of this country, had long since reduced this once populous and high minded race of human beings, to mere fragments of tribes, small in number, and degraded in habits; scattered here and there on the borders and in the corners of the lands possessed by their fathers.—The Declaration of our Independence, and the formation of the once British colonies into a confederacy of Republican Governments, as it began a new and glorious era in the political history of mankind in general, so it seemed also to open a new prospect for a higher state of existence, to the aborigines of this continent, particularly, those whose remaining possessions were in immediate contact with the old states of the new Confederation. To deny to these weak, poor and helpless remains of Indian tribes within the borders of our Republic, a reasonable share of the natural rights of man, which we so loudly claimed from the government of Great Britain for ourselves, and which we laid down as the basis of our constitution, and proclaimed as our fundamental rule of action, in the intercourse between man and man, and between nation and nation, would have been too glaring an inconsistency, and too gross an injustice; and, therefore, the General Government of the Union, since its first organization, extended its protecting power and fostering care, over the red as well as over the white inhabitants of its extensive dominions; and our illustrious predecessors, from George Washington, the great and good, down to the late Quincy Adams, the accomplished politician, did every thing that prudence and humanity could desire to combine the prosperity and honor of the Republic, with the amelioration and welfare of our pity claiming Indians. The constant aim of these, our wise and philanthropic rulers, in the management of Indian affairs, was, to preserve those living relics of antiquity from utter ruin and total extinction, by diffusing amongst them the comforts of civilization and the blessings of a purer religion. To this end, treaties with the different tribes were concluded: *the undisturbed possession of their remaining little territories was guaranteed;* the ambitious and ignoble attempts of individual states, to wrest these lands out of the protecting hand of the government, were with firmness and dignity rejected; and, besides, great inducements held out, and adequate means presented, to transform these wandering hunters into steady cultivators of the soil, and enlightened worshippers of God, and then to become, at some future period, fit to be received as brethren in the bond of the Union.

Nor were the aggregate of our private citizens mere cold spectators of all those noble exertions on the part of our worthy rulers. Animated with the predominant spirit of the times in which we live, individuals of both sexes and all classes combined their generous labor and efforts, with the views and arrangements of government; and so it came to pass, that power, with devotedness united, under the guidance of wisdom, overcame obstacles, which for a long time had resisted the most assiduous struggles of the friends of humanity; and the prejudice that indians, *en masse*, could never be tamed, gave way to the all-powerful demonstration of indisputable facts. What are all the bloody achievements of a hero, to the glory of a victory like this!

We have now presented to our view the most exhilarating spectacle of Indian villages, composed of comfortable farmhouses, surrounded with verdant fields, and adorned with churches and schoolhouses. Instead of the warrior's yell, we hear the peaceful sound of a hymn, and powers of intellect and ingenuity which formerly were wasted in rude performances at home, or destructive exploits abroad, begin already in the practice of arts of civilization, and even in the successful pursuit of scientific objects, to shine forth with an energy and splendor, little expected from those untutored children of nature, whom we please to call savages.

Such, in particular, is the actual state of improvement of the brave and numerous tribe of the Cherokees, and in some measure also of the Creeks, inhabiting together a fertile and romantic tract of land, between the states of Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama. Through the friendly protection and paternal advices of our venerable sages, Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and at the same time through the pious and philanthropic zeal of numbers of virtuous citizens, who went to live among the Cherokees, and teach and instruct them, more by example than by speeches, these Indians have undergone a complete and truly astonishing reform in the space of but a few years. They have forsaken their original mode of living, by the chase, and the habits resulting from it; they have cleared their lands and turned their hunting grounds into cultivated fields; they have cleared farms and formed villages; they have introduced public schools and civil regulations, to govern their own society with order and decency; and to make these regulations and laws more solemn and binding upon all, they have put them forth in form of a constitution; and to make this constitution a permanent and explicit teacher to all their posterity, they have contrived an alphabet, and have written their laws and institutions in their own language, with letters of their own. Such is the stretch of mental application and intellectual energy of this new civilized Indian tribe, who, like a luminous meteor, rose on a sudden out of the darkness of forests, to mingle with the stars of bright heaven.

To make the vanishing sounds of language visible to the eye, is always a most arduous undertaking, but was particularly so in the situation of the Cherokee philosopher of the present instance.—This man, a native Cherokee, had never been beyond the limits of his national territory; never had any knowledge of any European language; had never seen or heard of a dictionary or a grammar; but sat down in silent meditation, and by the mere power of abstract thinking, and by unwearied perseverance in the pursuit of his exalted patriotic object, he overcome all obstacles, and is the first Indian who has exhibited the sounds of his native language in visible characters so comprehensible, and bound up the bold metaphorical genius of his language by rules, so plain and short, that his countrymen, quickly appreciating the excellency and usefulness of the invention, turned all their attention to this new and living fountain of knowledge; and Cherokee writing is now spread among the whole tribe, and taught in all their schools, and in all their meetings, and used in all civil transactions, and sent abroad over the continent through the Cherokee Phœnix, that interesting weekly publication, printed at New Echota, the capital of the nation. Such are the subjects of the noble efforts of one exalted genius amongst the Cherokee Indians, and these first fruits, what a rich harvest of intellectual and moral improvement do they authorize us to expect, provided only the people themselves are not impeded in the pursuit of their honorable and successful career!—As the name of Taaut, the Phœnician, who first invented letters, has been handed down from the infancy of the world to this present age, so the name of Guess, the Cherokee Indian, deserves to be, and will be, transmitted to posterity to the last ages of the world.

But alas!—from the splendid and exhilarating sight of this truly interesting and literally true picture, we must now turn our eyes to a dark cloud which hangs over it, ready to cover it, and bury it in ruin, and sink it into annihilation by one desolating sweep. Who could have thought it possible, after such a display of justice and philanthropy, through such a long series of years, on the part of our General Government, and after such proofs of sympathy and benevolence, on the part of the whole community of the citizens, and after such successful results from the wise and generous measures of the citizens and rulers united,—who could have thought it possible that now two of the most insignificant states in the Union would come forward, and rudely demand the expulsion of these hopeful, peaceable, and ingenious Indians, in order to get the possession of their lands; and that now a President of the United States would give his hearty assent to such an inhuman, unchristian demand!—Yet, so it is. The states of Georgia and Alabama will have the Cherokees and Creeks routed out, and President Jackson is ready to strike the blow. The arm of power committed to him by the sovereign people, to bless, he has raised to crush. In spite of the noble example of his predecessors; in spite of former solemn treaties; in spite of the sanctity of the moral law, and of the natural rights of man; in spite, at last, of the disapproving voice and the shocked feelings of a noble minded community, the horrid decree has gone forth, and two populous tribes, of quiet, industrious, civilized Indians, are doomed to incalculable wo. Expelled from their paternal homes, the immemorial possession of their ancestors, their farms, their workshops, their houses of christian worship, all must be broken up; every institution for public welfare and rational improvement pulled down, and they themselves wander far away—men, women, and children, mourning and weeping—to an inhospitable wilderness, there to resume a savage mode of life, far more distressful now than when they knew no better; or, if they choose, there, under fruitless struggles for a new organization, live in misery, and pine away, and die in the bitterness of a broken heart. Such an act of national cruelty in such an enlightened age, would stain the annals of our until now unsullied history; and we would be marked out, in the sight of all Europe, to stand even below a bigotted nation and its unfeeling tyrant, more than three centuries back, in that dark age when Philip II. with equal cruelty, yet with far more excusable reasons, consigned to misery and destruction his innocent subjects, the poor Morescoes, but loaded his country with a curse that has not ceased to pour down upon it flood upon flood of misery in return. And the tragical scenes of old despotic Spain would be played over again in this great Republic of the U. States, so justly admired for the wisdom and liberality of its constitution, and the mildness and justice of its government. And at the head of this government would be said to stand a man worse than Philip II. of Spain; and we should tamely submit to be ranked lower, in liberal principles, than the people of Spain more than 300 years back! God forbid.—Our President Jackson is a brave patriot, but he is a man, and he can err like every single individual of us; he can be led astray by the delusion of a moment; but when assisted by a community of generous freemen, animated with equal patriotism and universal benevolence, and, in their social capacity, less subject to mistake thro' partial views:—when assisted by such powerful help, from which our republican institution derives its signal excellency, our President will not be ashamed to correct his own vices, and to trace back his steps, but rise, in all his dignity, above the low ground of the selfish cupidity and unjust pretensions of a single state, to the high and noble principles of christian benevolence and universal justice. He will not suffer a proud and arrogant set of slave-masters to trample under foot the inherited natural as well as acquired civil rights of an humble and supplicant people of peaceable Indians, but, like his illustrious antecessors, he will keep off with one hand the aggressions of the violent, and with the other protect the peaceful homes of the innocent. Then honor and praise will crown his person, and blessings and prosperity shower down upon his administration. May such be the final issue of the eventful contest been the Cherokee and Creek nations of Indians, and the states of Georgia and Alabama, when the question shall be debated in the next Congress.

From the Providence Daily Advertiser, Sept. 24.

VELOCITY OF BIRDS.

The velocity with which a bird moves through the air is surprising, when we come to test it by actual experiment. Any one who has observed a fox, hare, or deer in the chase, or other swift animal upon the full run, and noticed the ease with with which even a lazy crow will sail over their heads, can form some idea of the relative speed between the creatures of the earth and the fowls of the air.

Some very recent experiments have been made, in the flight of Carrier pigeons, that are quite interesting, though not a fair test of the ability of these birds. Several respectable merchants of Maestricht, a town in the Netherlands, laid wagers to a considerable amount, that pigeons taken thence to London and let loose, would return in six hours, the distance being more than 270 miles, in a straight line, over Ramsgate and Ostend. Accordingly, in July last, 42 pigeons were carried to London in a steam boat, and there marked. It is the peculiar property of this bird that when conveyed from one place to another, it will return in a direct line. In the morning the pigeons were let off, and proceeded on their voyage, though obstructed by heavy rain; the wind, however, being favorable. In the event, the principal wager for 10,000 guilders was lost, though only by a few minutes, one of the pigeons having reached Maestricht in six hours and a quarter. The minor wagers were won, the second pigeon having arrived in seven hours, the third in seven hours and ten minutes, and the fourth in seven hours and a half. In four days, more than twenty of the pigeons had reached their destination. The first pigeon must have travelled at the rate of forty-five miles an hour.

This, however, is by no means the greatest velocity of birds. Major Cartwright, in his observations upon the velocity of wild fowl, gives the result of his testing the flight of Eider Ducks, in Labrador. This he accomplished by lying in a boat between two points, six miles distant, watching the flash of a gun fired at the ducks at one point, and counting the time till they reached the other in a direct line. The result of a great many observations, ascertained the rate of their flight to be *ninety miles an hour.* They therefore literally outstripped the wind, the velocity of which, in a strong breeze, is not estimated over sixty miles an hour. The wild Swan (a bird smaller than the tame swan) says Hearne, notwithstanding its size, is among the swiftest of the feathered race. Before the wind, in a brisk gale, they seldom fly at a less rate than one hundred miles an hour, but going across the wind, or against it, their progress is slow. When in their swiftest motion, it is necessary to aim ten or twelve feet below their bills, to bring them down with a gun. Brent geese also fly with great rapidity. When going before the wind and struck by the shot, their momentum will propel them from twenty to fifty yards, beyond the spot over which they were killed. A gentleman in Durham, England, measures the flight of a flock of wild geese, in a direct line from one object to another, four miles distant. The result admitted the calculation that in twelve hours they would get over a space of 300 miles, making twenty five miles an hour. Any one who has noticed the prodigious velocity of a small duck, known among us as the whistler, will readily admit the probability of this statement.

Other instances might be given of the velocity of birds, but the above will show the great rapidity with which they perform their aerial voyages. The recent flights of pigeons, in this vicinity, furnished some facts showing the probability of these statements. In the crops of numbers of them, killed by sportsmen, were discovered berries of a description totally different from any believed to be found within several huadred miles. As the process of digestion must have gone on considerably within six hours; and the berries were perfectly sound, it was conjectured that the birds must have travelled at least 300 miles, since they were picked, thus making their flight at the rate of fifty miles an hour, or 600 miles in twelve hours. The direction of their flight appeared to be from North East to South West, so that allowing the pigeons to fly at this rate, twelve hours in a day, (and it is well known the main body of them rarely light except in the night,) they would perform their passage from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, on a direct line, in two days and eight hours. A few seasons ago, previous to grapes being ripe in this latitude, there was a flight of pigeons which then came from the South. In their crops were found the Southern grape, not in the least digested, and it was supposed the birds must have travelled at least from South Carolina, after swallowing the grapes.

The velocity of birds, however, has been nearly achieved by human ingenuity. It is authentically related of Lunardi, the celebrated æronaut, that on one occasion, he was conveyed in a balloon at the rate of *seventy miles* an hour, though it was quite calm at Edinburgh when he ascended, and continued so during the voyage. What became of his *hair*, in the meantime, is not mentioned by the historian.

The expectations excited by the reported arrival, on Saturday afternoon, of the packet ship of the 1st September, from Havre, were all disappointed—the report being unfounded. All eyes are turned towards the Russians and Constantinople; and it seems very probable, that the next short arrival from Europe will apprize us that the victorious troops of Count Diebitsch are in quiet possession of the capital of the Sultan.

Russia professes, indeed, the greatest moderation—and declares that if her demands are complied with, or indemnity for the past and security for the future, she will go back; but it so happens, that every forward step she makes increases the amount of her demands, while it diminishes the means of the Turks' compliance. Under such circumstances, it will be difficult to arrive at any satisfactory arrangement, and mean time the armies are moving on. Nor, as we imagine, was this state of things unforeseen by the Russian Cabinet ---they appear to have been preparing from a long way back the blow that was to crush the Ottoman Empire, in Europe at least, and to put them in possession of the coveted city of Constantinople. The intervention of the Greeks, the treaty of July, and above all, the battle of *Navarino*, (which the English now will probably all acknowledge to be as regards their interest, what the King in his speech to Parliament soon after, was made to call it---"*an untoward event,*") seem to us to indicate a well concerted and long meditated policy respecting Turkey. Cheap, indeed, and well earned were the honors and decorations which the Emperor Nicholas lavished upon the British Admiral and his officers for the gallantry which, in annihilating the Turkish marine, gave to Russia the future ascendancy in the Black Sea, and thereby stripped Constantinople of one of its main defences. We have seen in the bold and rapid movements of Count Diebitsch, in crossing the Balkan and marching for the capital, how all-important to him the command of that sea has been—without it, the Russian armies might still be wasting away before the walls of Choumla.

England and France have apparently been as much out-generalled in the Cabinet, as the Grand Vizier, perched in fancied superiority on his mountain heights at Choumla, was in the field. In the arts of diplomacy and war, these northern barbarians, as they are sometimes disparagingly called, have shown themselves the masters of their masters, and the truth will be discovered by the other nations, too late for any purpose of effectual interposition. What course they may eventually adopt, in order to recover or restore the lost balance of power, the future must soon disclose.

N. Y. American.

At this moment, when the rapid and victorious advance of the Russian arms towards Constantinople appears to render the fall of that capital almost inevitable, the following communication may not be uninteresting to some readers:—

The Gipsies, called in Turkey Zinganees, from their captain, Zinganeus, and whose descendants now infest nearly all the countries of Europe, left Egypt after the conquest of that country by Sultan Selimus, about the year 1517. A statute was enacted against them in England, in the 22d. of Henry VIII. and again in 5th. of Elizabeth.

They have a prophecy it seems among them, that they shall recover the dominion of Egypt again, and that the Turkish empire after a certain period shall be destroyed.—This prophecy has been given in English, by Mr. Hill, thus—

Years over years shall roll,
  Ages o'er ages slide,
Before the world's control
  Shall check the crescent's pride.

Banish'd from place to place,
  Wide as the ocean's roar,
The mighty Gipsy race
  Shall visit every shore.

But when the hundredth year
  Shall three times double be,
Then shall an end appear
  To all their slavery.

Then shall the warlike powers
  From distant climes return;
Egypt again be ours,
  And Turkish turrets burn.

Salmon, in his modern history, written about one hundred years since, says—"It is now about two hundred years since the first institution of the gipsy tribes, and possibly the Turkish Empire may be destroyed in a hundred more, if the Christian Princes themselves do not support it, as they have done by their scandalous divisions; but that ever that abandoned race should obtain the dominion of Egypt again, this part of the prophecy, I believe, very few people will have faith in."

Poulson's Daily Adr.

Rumor with her thousand tongues, says that great dissention prevails at present among our dignitaries at Washington—that some of the ladies of officers of government will not associate together—that the Rev. Mr. C. told the Rev. Dr. E. that the lady of one of the heads of department (who forms a part of the President's family) was no better than she should be—that Dr. E. communicated this information to the President, who took it in great dudgeon, and that the Rev. Mr. C. is threatened to be blown "sky high." Our public journals, in giving a ready circulation to these gossipping tales, seem to ape those of England, without having the same motives for their conduct.—For happily among us, the period of political authority is too brief, and our principles of equality too strong, for the growth of servility.—*Chambersb. Repos.*

Curiosity.—Curiosity after the affairs of others cannot be without envy and evil mind.—What is it to me if my neighbor's grandfather were a Syrian, or his grandmother illegitimate? or that another is indebted £5,000? or whether his wife be expensive? But commonly curious persons, or—(as the Apostle's phrase is)—busy bodies, are not solicitous or inquisitive into the beauty and order of a well governed family, or after the virtues of an excellent person; but if there be any thing for which men keep locks and bars and porters, things that blush to see the light, and either are shameful in manners or private in nature, these things are their care and their business. It is an evil spirit. Envy and idleness married together, and begot Curiosity.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle, October 5.

The Pennsylvania Canal will remain in navigable order during the present week. The water will then be let out, for the purpose of constructing a Lock about a mile below the dam at Clark's Ferry. It is supposed that the canal will be again fit for navigation by the 1st November. This information is derived from the Acting Commissioner and Engineer.

Canal navigation has also been for some time uninterrupted between Philadelphia and Harrisburgh: First, by the Schuylkill navigation, to Reading—second, by the Union canal to Middletown—Third, by the Pennsylvania Canal, from Middletown to Harrisburgh. Freight of groceries and merchandise from Philadelphia to Harrisburgh $5 and 5,50 a ton. Freight of flour from Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, 45 cents per barrel; whiskey 50 cents per barrel.—Tolls are of course included.

The price of conveyance by wagons has been variable, but from the best information we can obtain, the average cost for transporting merchandise and groceries from Philadelphia to Harrisburgh, heretofore has been 60 cents per hundred, or 12 a ton. And the average cost of transporting flour from Harrisburgh to Philadelphia has been 90 cents per barrel.

From this it is evident that the Canals are advantageous to the country. Salt and fish, which are articles of general consumption, will be much reduced in price, on account of the reduction of the cost of carriage. The same may be said of other groceries in the proportion of their original cost to the original cost of the articles we have mentioned. Nova Scotia Plaister, we are told, can be delivered at Harrisburgh for $7 per ton, when the price heretofore has been from $12 to 15. When the farmer can buy what he stands in need of *cheap*, and sell what he has to spare high, he will be paid for the labor bestowed on his land; and canals, by reducing the cost of carriage more than 100 per cent, enables him to effect that object.

Law Statistics.—A writer in the American Monthly Magazine calculates that there are about twelve thousand lawyers in the United States. He averages the income of these at five hundred dollars a year, making the people pay six millions annually to their lawyers. He also supposes that those who seek for justice must, upon an average, pay twenty-five dollars a year.

We doubt the correctness of these calculations. One fact, however, that justice is dispensed infinitely cheaper here than in most other civilized countries, and if the people pay their lawyers well, they add to their own security by patronizing a profession always distinguished for its steady adherence to their rights and privileges.—*Alex. Gaz.*

In one of Mr. Jefferson's letters addressed to John Jay, and dated May 4, 1787, he gives an account of two applications to him, very remarkable—the first from a native of Brazil, who represented that country as ripe for revolt from Portugal, and asked the countenance of our government in the attempt;—the other, from a Mexican, of the same purport and with the same request in relation to Mexico and Spain. It was stated by both that in case of a successful revolution, republican governments would probably be substituted for the metropolitan rule. Mr. Jefferson says—"I was "still more cautious with the Mexican than the "Brazilian, mentioning it as my private opinion "(unauthorised to say a word on the subject otherwise) that a successful revolution was still at a "distance with them—that I feared they must begin by emancipating and enlightening the minds "of their people—that if Spain should give us advantageous terms of commerce, and remove "other difficulties, it was not probable we should "relinquish certain and present advantages, though "smaller, for uncertain and future ones, however "great." *Nat. Gaz.*

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, No. 33, Market, street Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*Michigan* $5's up.	3
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*New York.*	
Philadelphia banks	par	City banks	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Troy & Albany	2
Easton	par	Mohawk bk, Schen.	do
Germantown	par	Newburgh	do
Erie	2	Orange county	do
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	do
West-Chester	par	Auburn	do
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Geneva	do
Harrisburgh	par	Centr. bk. Cher. val.	2
Bucks county	par	Chenango	2
Lancaster bank, dis.	½	Utica bk. & bran.	2
Northampton	do	Ontario bk. at Utica	2
York bank	do	do. at Canandaigua	do
Chambersburgh	do	Rochester	2
Greensburgh	unc.	Niagara bk.	no sale
Brownsville	do	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	do	St. bks. gen $5's up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	do	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	do	Baltimore city bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
$5's and upwards		Annap. & br. Easton	do
Allunder	1	Frdk. co. Hav. do. Gr.	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Westminster	do
Canton	2	Hagerstown	do
F. & M. bank of Steu.	½	Williamsport	do
Mount Pleasant	do	*New Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N. Brunsw.	2
St. Clairsville	do	Trenton band	do
Bank of Chillicothe	do	New Brunswick bk.	do
Lancaster	do	Mount Holley	do
Marietta	do	Camden	do
Columbus	do	Cumberland	do
Portsmouth	5	Newark Insurance	do
Indiana.		State bk. at Morris	do
F. & M. bk. Madison	12½	do at Elizabetht.	do
Branch at Lawrenc.	50	Sussex	do
North Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
State bk. & br. $5's & up	6	*Connecticut.*	
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do.	2
Charleston, $5's up.	3	Bridgeport	2
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix bk, Hartfd.	do
Commercial bk. Del.	do	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	do	Richmd, & br. $5's	1
Bran. at New-Castle	do	Valley Bank & bran.	do
do. at Wilmington	do	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	do	*Rhode-Island.*	
Wilming. & Br.	2	Providence banks	2
Massachusetts.		Washingt. bk, West.	do
Boston bks. $5's & up.	2	Phœnix bk. at do,	do
Springfield	do	N. E. Commer. bk,	do
Hamsh. bk. N. Hampt.	do	Oth. R. I. notes gen.	do
Salem	do	*Vermont.*	
Worcester	do	Burlington.	3
Other Mass. notes	do	*N. Hampshire* gen.	3
District Columbia gen.	½		

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water-Street. Sept. 25.—3mo.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

A. WAY & Co.

No. 47 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, (purchased at very reduced prices,) a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

On consignment from the manufactory,
"Harmony" Cloths, Cassinetts, Flannels, Blankets, &c.
ALSO,—"ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
WARRANTED GENUINE STAMP,
Imported direct from the manufactory in Holland, which will be sold by the piece or a less quantity, to suit purchasers, at the Philadelphia or New York prices. Oct. 6—8tw

New & Seasonable Goods.

JUST received from Philadelphia and elsewhere, a very complete assortment of NEW GOODS, bought on the best terms, and comprising a great variety of

Fine and Superfine Broadcloths, Vestings and Cassinetts,
Pelisse and Habit cloths, Flannels, Baizes and Blankets,
Irish Linens, Linen Cambrics, fine and fancy Cravats,
Cambric and Jaconett, Swiss, and other plain and figured Muslins, and Laces,
Bombazines, Ratinetts, Merinos, plain and figured Bombazetts,
Ginghams, Calicoes, Shawls, flag and black silk Handkerchiefs,
Satins, Silks, Gloves, Hoisery, figured and plain Ribbons,
Harmony Flannels, Cloths and Cassinetts, &c.
Country Carpettings, Flannels, Linseys, &c.

ALSO—

A very fine assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, Glassware (from the different factories) Queensware, gilt and plain Looking Glasses, Brushes, Drums, Swords, &c. Combs, Spectacles, men's, women's and children's Shoes and Boots, Groceries, Paints, and Dye Stuffs, Liquors, a great variety of Pittsburgh Manufactures—Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalm and Hymn Books, School and Miscellaneous Books, Almanacs for 1830, and Paper. And the following miscellaneous items, (to reduce and trim a heavy stock.) 100 pieces 4-4 brown and bleached sheetings and checks; 40 pieces strong and heavy 3-4 & 7-8 brown and bleached muslins; 20 pieces 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 6-4, & 7-4 tickings; 1000 lbs. assorted cotton yarn, all numbers; 500 lbs. candlewick, carded and raw cotton; on hand and expected in a few days, 4000 lbs. good Ohio cheese, 25 bbls. cider vinegar, 2500 lbs. American and English blister, crowley and cast steel; 25 dozen 11, 12, 13, & 14 inch files and rasps; 5 pair of blacksmiths' bellows; iron assorted; 25 kegs assorted Juniata nails and brads; 30 bbls. good Cincinnati pickled pork; 30 bbls. flour; 4000 lbs. bacon; 25 bbls. salt, 1000 lbs. best quality Ohio oil stone for mechanics, hones, &c. 30 dozen canal and other shovels, spades, axes, mattocks, &c. 400 yards flax linens and linseys; 250 yards Russia tow linen; 300 pair coarse country socks; 500 men's shoes and boots; 50 kegs assorted tobacco, madder, alum, brimstone, pepper, chalk, &c. 20 bushels New York timothy seed, 10 boxes pipes; 400 old and cheap muskets; 25,000 cigars; 30 boxes window glass; 200 patent buckets, and large and small tubs; 25 boxes soap and candles; Gin, Brandy, New-England Rum, Malaga and Lisbon Wines, Jamaica Spirits, and Cherry Bounce, with a great variety of other scarce and many fancy articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or approved notes and acceptances at short date.

☞ Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Merchants, Traders, and Peddlers, will find this Store supplied with an excellent assortment, well attended, and goods sold in such a way as to accommodate and make it a matter of ☞ interest to call and examine for themselves.

ISAAC HARRIS.

Oct. 2, 1829—3t.

N. B. All persons indebted, are invited to make immediate payment or settlement.

NEW & FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE STORE.

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf-skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic,*
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pitsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Bootlining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb, 27, 1829—wtf.

Union-Town and Pittsburgh TURNPIKE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 16th November, 1829, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 15th day of April, A. D. 1829, the books to receive subscription for stock, in a company to be entitled "the President Managers, and Company of the Uniontown and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road," will be opened, and continue open for the space of six hours, for three days successively, at the following places, viz:—At the house of George Craft, Uniontown, Fayette county; at the house of George Hagen, Perryopolis; at the house of David Rankin, Rostraver Township, Westmoreland county; at the house of John Walker, Elizabethtown, Allegheny county; and at the house of Col. Ramsey, Wood-street, Pittsburgh:—when and where one or more of the undersigned Commissioners will attend.

JOHN M. AUSTIN,
JACOB HARRIS,
DAVID RYALL,
OLIVER ORMSBY,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
HENRY WESTBAY.

Sept. 29, 1829.—4t

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1829.

We have devoted a portion of our columns to an original essay on the unhappy case of the Cherokee and Creek nations of Indians. This article, having been written by an intelligent and very ingenious German, is distinguished by some peculiarities, but it is a decidedly eloquent and perspicuous exposition of the melancholy situation of our unfortunate Aborigines. We invite the attention of our readers to this article.

There are some subjects upon which the writer of this essay is peculiarly well qualified to write, and we will at all times be gratified to receive his communications, upon any subject which he may select.

VARIETY.

Com. Porter came passenger in the Brig Bevan, from Vera Cruz, and was landed at Chester on the 3d instant, he is the bearer of despatches to our government.

The Duke of Wellington was reported to have said, "if the Turks *would* be obstinate, they must take the consequences."

Cure for Hydrophobia.—A Correspondent in the London *Lancet*, gives the following.—Divide the bitten part, throw in a pinch of gunpowder, and blow it up. The practice is said to have been adopted by Col. Gattacre, of Gattacre Park, in Shropshire, England, with complete success.

The Princess Victoria, the presumptive heiress to the British throne, is remarkably small of her age, being in her eleventh year, and only about 4 feet high.

Recently, by the failure of one manufacturing house in Manchester, one thousand persons were thrown out of employment.

A coach was lately driven about the streets of Paris, drawn by six horses, and containing sixty persons. This, and several similar ones are destined to run between Paris and Lyons.

A woman, 107 years of age, lately walked from Melkshain to Bath, England, twelve miles, to see her child, who is above eighty.

At the last Dundalk Assizes, Bridget Matthews, on being sentenced to seven years' transportation, exclaimed, "*God be thanked! it is better than a bad marriage!*"

It is said there will be cider enough made in Somersetshire and Devonshire, England, to last the inhabitants for seven years.

Canal Revenue.—The amount of tolls on the New York canal, for this season, paid to the collector at Albany up to the first October, was $101,263.

"In the slang words of party, for vulgar minds, there is witchery."

Fat dividends.—The wife of Mr. Freeworthy Stevens, of Doylestown, Maine, was lately delivered of three children, weighing 21 lbs. each.

In 1786, there were in Pittsburgh two lawyers, two physicians, and one presbyterian clergyman. A German calvinist occasionally preached here.

The Geographical Society of Paris has offered a medal of the value of 2400 francs, for the best account of American antiquities.

COMMUNICATED.

A Good Hit.—'Well,' said a stranger the other day, after viewing our city, 'you have much to brag about, fine rivers, fine bridges, elegant steam boats, various manufactories, and what is no trifle in the eye of a traveller, you have very comfortable Hotels, but their names are too common place and not at all descriptive or significant. You are putting up a splendid Hotel, which will be the pride of your city; now if it was mine, I would have none of your common place names; I would have something appropriate.' 'Well,' said his friend 'what would you call it?' 'Why,' said the stranger, 'as *Mac* Donald is *sole proprietor*, I would call it *Almacks*.'

From the Richmond Enquirer of the 6th inst.

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

The Convention met yesterday, in the Capitol of Virginia, agreeably to the law of the Legislature of Virginia—It was duly organized, by the election of a President, Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Door-keeper. Out of the 96 members elected, there were but 6 absentees.

An intense interest was excited: the Gallery, the Lobby and a part of the Hall were crowded with anxious spectators. The spectacle of so many distinguished men convened together for so solemn and important a purpose, produced a sensation, which baffles description. When James Madison rose to nominate his friend; when upon the election of James Monroe to the Chair, he was escorted to it by Mr. Madison and by Mr. Marshal; and when James Monroe delivered his feeling and impressive Address, the scene was peculiarly touching. There was many a wet eye in the hall.

EXECUTION OF SWEARINGEN.

Cumberland, Friday evening, Oct. 2.—We have detained out paper beyond the usual hour of publication, to-day, in order to give some account of the execution of the ill-fated *George Swearingen*, which took place this day on the West bank of Will's creek, in the vicinity of the town.

At ten o'clock precisely, Swearingen was taken from the jail, from whence he proceeded on foot, to the place of execution, escorted by six different companies of infantry, five of which were from the neighboring counties of Bedford and Somerset, Pa. and by Capt. Forward's troop of horse from Somerset; who attended at the especial invitation of Sheriff Beall.

When arrived at the place of execution, Swearingen ascended the scaffold, attended by the Sheriff, the Rev. John Miller, Rev C. B. Young, Rev. N. B. Little, Rev. L. H. Johns, and Rev. H. Haverstick. The Rev. Mr. Miller then commenced the ceremonies by singing a hymn and offering up a prayer; after which he delivered a very feeling and able address to the multitude of people who had assembled to witness the execution. When he concluded the Rev. Mr. Young addressed the throne of Grace in a feeling and appropriate prayer. Another hymn was then sung, and an appropriate prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Johns. After singing another hymn, and the Clergymen severally shaking hands and bidding the unfortunate man a "God's help"—the rope was adjusted, and the cap drawn over his face by the Sheriff.—To several questions then put by the Rev. Mr. Little, relative to his prospects of a future salvation, he observed, that he "died in peace with all the world, with his God, and with an unshaken hope of a glorious resurrection." A few moments before the fall of the platform, he stated to the Sheriff and the Rev. Mr. Little, in relation to some particulars previously given by him to them, that they were true, and declared them to be so, in the presence of the 'Judge of all the earth.' The Rev. Mr. Little then continued to exhort and comfort him with the declarations and promises of the Saviour, until 20 minutes before 12 o'clock, when the Sheriff told him his last moment had arrived—and let the platform drop from under him! —The Rev. Mr. Little, who stood by him till his last moment, understood him to say, (as he had previously said he would)—"*God be merciful to me a sinner! Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!*" and he died without much struggling or apparent agony.

The particulars communicated and affirmed in his last moments, we are not able to procure; but understand they are the facts in relation to the deed for which he had to pay the forfeit of his life. As a full confession, however, (made to the Rev. Mr. Little,) is to be published in a few weeks, every fact and circumstance relative to the murder, &c. will be given to the world.

The multitude that assembled to witness the last moments of this unfortunate being, has been variously estimated at from 4000 to 6000 souls; we should conclude however, that there were between 4 and 5000. *Cumberland Civilian.*

Foreign News.

A London paper of the evening of the 26th August has been received at New York, in which the capture of Constantinople is stated to have been announced at Paris by a Telegraphic despatch. A passenger in the ship Robert Edwards, from London, which left Plymouth on the 25th ult. mentions that he saw in the latter place a bulletin to the same effect, which had come from the London Royal Exchange. The Captain of the brig Goliah, which has arrived at Boston from Havre, states that, on the day of his departure, 26th ult. a report of the same purport prevailed. We doubt the news of the capture of *Constantinople*. It seems to us highly probable that *Adrianople* was meant. The situation of the Russians and the condition of things rendered the immediate or speedy occupation of the latter almost certain. The Turkish capital could hardly have been reached under all circumstances in the time allowed; nor could it, we think, be taken by a *coup de main*. We are not disposed to regret the downfal of the Turkish empire in Europe, but that catastrophe, we apprehend, has not yet happened.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Two o'clock.—Neither the French mail nor the Hamburgh steamer have yet arrived. Hence there is a great dearth of intelligence in the city, the want of which is as usual made up of reports. Some talk of a treaty offensive and defensive between Russia and Prussia; others of the capture of Constantinople; but there are none that can be traced to any higher or more creditable source than the Stock Exchange. Another report, which is palpably of similar origin and equal fertility, states that the interest upon Exchequer Bills is about to be reduced.

The Duke of Wellington was reported to have said lately, that if the Turk *would* be obstinate, he must take the consequences of his obstinacy. *Nat. Gaz.*

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Oct. 1.

FROM TAMPICO.

By an arrival at Baltimore, intelligence has been received in that city from Tampico to the 1st of September, inclusive. The town was still in possession of the invaders. Their number was variously stated from 3000 to 5000 troops. Gen. Santa Anna, with the Mexican army, was encamped near the place. A short time before the sailing of the vessel that brings the intelligence, Gen. Barradas marched twenty miles into the interior, leaving 250 men in Tampico. During his absence, the Mexicans, numbering about 1700, attacked the latter, but were repulsed, with a loss of 60 or 70 killed and wounded. During the engagement Barradas re-entered the town. The Mexican troops were throwing up fortifications, and had given notice to the foreigners that they intended to bombard the place on the 30th August.—In consequence, the foreign merchants left their houses, and went on board the American sloop of war Hornet, lying outside the bar. The bombardment did not take place, probably owing to the works not being finished. The Spanish troops conducted with great propriety to the inhabitants, and no outrages had been committed. About 600 were sick. So confident were they of ultimate success, that there was not a single Spanish ship of war or transport on the coast. "They intended to make further efforts to induce the desertion of the Mexican soldiers, *not one of whom had as yet joined the invaders*. The arrival of the troops who were driven into New-Orleans in the ship Bingham, and of fresh troops from Havanna, was daily expected. American vessels and property were much respected. The officers of the Hornet had gone on shore and visited the Mexican commander, and returned through the Spanish forces without hindrance or molestation." The above particulars are principally abridged from the account given by the Baltimore American. The Baltimore Gazette, from the office of which paper we have also been favored with a slip, contains a letter from a correspondent, in which it is stated that the attack of the Mexicans would have been completely successful, but for the speedy and unexpected return of Barradas, who had gone to Altameira to surprise Gen. La Garza, expecting to capture the old General and all under his command without loss on his part. "At 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 22d ult., the fight commenced in the streets and from the tops of the houses, and continued until 10 o'clock, when the Spaniards called a parley and agreed to surrender to Santa Anna; but Gen. Barradas, who was glad to get back from his visit to Altameira, arriving at the time with his forces, changed the fortune of the day. Santa Anna re-surrendered the town and retired with his troops unmolested to his former position at the old town of Tampico, where he now remains augmenting his forces which he does with great facility, every Mexican in that neighborhood from the age of 16 to 80 joining him."

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Attack on Terceira and entire Defeat of Don Miguel's Squadron.

To Captain Bridges, of the brig Sicily, and his passengers, arrived below this morning from St. Michael's, we are indebted for the following particulars relative to the operations of the blockading squadron off Terceira.

Don Miguel's squadron, consisting of one 74, 3 frigates, 2 corvettes, 4 brigs, and several transports, in all 17 sail, got under way from St. Michael's on the 26th July, and on the 9th August made an attack on the east end of Terceira: after bombarding for about eight hours, they effected a landing of 1800 men, in two divisions of 900 each, in 26 large boats. The first and second divisions were allowed to land quiety; but on their attempting it the third time, the inhabitants of the island suddenly rushed upon them from the fort, and cut the whole to pieces, except one man, who escaped by swimming. Those in the boats seeing the fate of their comrades on shore, refused to land, and forced the officers to return to the ships—which they gladly acquiesced in. The batteres on the shore commenced a fire on the boats, and killed upwards of 200 men of their crews, and nearly an equal number on board the fleet shared the same fate. The 74 alone, lost upwards of 100 men, and was much damaged from the shot, having received twenty-three 18 and 24lb. shot in her hull; the frigate Diana received upwards of 30 shot. The whole squadron then cut their cables and abandoaed the object of their attack. Some of them bore away for Lisbon, and others for St. Michael's, and the remainder for Fayal, to repair damages.

The day on which the squadron sailed from St. Michael's, Captain Russel, in company with Capt. A. Thyer, of the schooner Gleaner, and Captain Champion, of the British brig Britain, were going on board the Galatea, of New Bedford, three muskets were fired at them by the Portuguese soldiers on board of his ship—the second officer, Joseph Savington, was wounded by a musket ball thro' the foot—another ball passed through both thighs of Captain Champion—Captain Thayer had three ball holes through his coat, and two through his pantaloons. Captain Russell had been on shore to see the American Consul, for the purpose of procuring his papers, in order to proceed to Lisbon in his ship. After being fired on they made for the shore; and on the next night all the crew remaining on board [twelve in number] were sent on shore, and put in prison, where they remained when the Sicily left. The American Consul having in vain demanded their release, it was presumed they would be sent to Lisbon in the prizes.

Married,

On Tuesday, the 8th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Bruce, Mr. *James M'Kee* to Miss *Elizabeth Fairman*, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Joseph Stockton, Mr. *Robert Knox*, of Pittsburgh, to Miss *Isabella Darragh Liggett*, eldest daughter of Mr. John Liggett, of Indiana Township.

On Thursday the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. *William L. Powel*, to Miss *Maria Myring James*, all of this city.

On Tuesday the 6th inst. by the same, Mr. *James Salisbury*, to Miss *Lydia Gallagher*, of Birmingham.

Died,

On the 16th August, in the 73d year of her age, in Great George street, Westminster, (Eng.) MARY, relict of the honorable Richard Penn, one of the hereditary Lords Proprietors, and Governors General of the Province of Pennsylvania.

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

October 8. Paul Pry.
" " Ruhamah.

DEPARTED.

October 10, Paul Pry.
" 11, Ruhamah.
" 12, Shamrock.

River about five feet above low water, and rising.

CANAL BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

October 8, Freeport Packet.
" " Flat.
" " Jackson.
" " Messenger.
" 11, Freeport Packet.
" " Gen. Lacock.

DEPARTED.

October 8, Cornplanter.
" 9, Unexpected.
" " Freeport Packet.
" " Flat.
" " Broad-horns.
" " Jackson.
" " Messenger.

AN EXAMINATION of the intended Graduates in the University will take place on Thursday, the 15th inst. The members of the Board of Trustees, and the literary gentlemen of the city, are particularly invited to attend. The examination on the Languages will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, will succeed. ROBERT BRUCE, Prin.

October 13—1t.

A CARD.

MRS. HAMILTON, (widow of Col. Wm. Henry Hamilton, late of Dublin,) respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she intends giving instruction in the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, at her residence in Second street, nearly opposite the Post-Office.—Mrs. Hamilton's terms are moderate, and particular attention will be paid to the morals and manners of the young people entrusted to her care. Inquire of Mr. Eichbaum. Oct. 13—3t

☞A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared: upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow; the whole in good repair and well watered. There are the premises three good Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.

☞ The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON,
BENJAMIN KELSO, } *Ex'rs.*

October 13, 1829.—tf

NOTICE.

THE DRAWING OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 12, will take place on Tuesday, the 20th instant, instead of Saturday the 17th, as announced.

YATES & M'INTYE, *Managers.*
GEO. A. COOK, *Agent, Pittsburgh.*

Oct. 13 1829.

A YOUNG MAN acquainted with the Dry Good, and who has had some experience in the Grocery business, and can keep Books correctly, is desireus of finding employment:—speaking and writing the French language with ease and fluency, he would have no objection to go to New Orleans; or having well selected merchandise to the amount of $600, he would be glad to connect himself in business with any person of equal means.

A note left for Y. at the office of this Gazette, will be attended to.

Oct. 13.—3t*

Clothing Store, &c.

ELIAS M'LEAN, No. 2, St. Clair Street, (the street leading to the Allegheny Bridge, and next door to Mr. Isaac Harris' store,) has on hand a very general supply of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, consisting in part of fine and superfine cloth and cassinett Coats; cassimere, cassinett, and bangup Pantaloons; silk, velvet, valentia, and swansdown Vests; Roundabouts, Warmuses, Comforts; plaid and camblet Cloaks; Drawers; Pee and Box Flushing Coats; Cravats, Pocket Hdkfs. A large supply of heavy Winter Clothing, and a small assortment of DRY GOODS, Domestic Muslins, &c.

ALSO,

Broad Cloths, Cassinetts, and Vestings, Fur Hats, Shoes and Boots:

All of which he will sell off cheap for cash.

☞ *Greensburgh Money* will be taken in this store on favorable terms.

Pittsburgh Oct. 13—4t

GUNS—GUNS!

JUST RECEIVED, on consignment, a case of double and single barrel GUNS, which are offered for sale very low, at B. DARLINGTON'S Hardware Store, No. 49 Market street.

October 13—1mo.

GRAY'S GARDENS.

I HAVE laid off a Village on Coal Hill by this name—It is situated one mile south-west from the abutment of the Monongahela Bridge, overlooking the City of Pittsburgh, opposite Grant Street; a new road, at an elevation of 3 1-2 degrees, has been made up the hill, rendering the access to this Village easier than formerly; the Lots are fronting on Washington and Jackson streets 50 feet each, in depth 120 to a 20 feet alley; those Lots on Calhoun and Kirkpatrick streets, are a greater depth; there are three never-failing Springs of water on these Village lots; its high and healthy situation, with rich soil for gardening, will make it an agreeable residence. Lot No. 102, I have appropriated for a School-house and place of worship. A plan of the above Village may be seen at Mr. Hart's, Collector of Tolls at the Monongahela Bridge, who is authorised to sell for me; 5 of the Lots already have buildings thereon. The price will be very low and payments easy.

I have laid off 30 Lots of 25 feet in front by 100 in depth, in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, near Dr. Shoenberger's; the lots run between the Turnpike and the Allegheny river, and are laid out on the plan of the Bayardstown lots: a description of the Lots and the prices will be made known at the Hardware Store of Robert H. Gray, Liberty Street, when I may be absent.

I will also sell, at a fair price, two unimproved Lots, each 60 feet in front on Penn street near the point; in all these sales, little money will be required in hand; the purchaser may retain the purchase money 8 or 10 years by paying interest every six months; the titles are unexceptionable; no money will be required until the purchaser is fully satisfied of this fact.

JAMES GRAY, *Fourth Street.*

Pittsburgh, Oct. 13—3t.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

THE following order will be observed in the transaction of business in court, at the November term, 1829:—

Commencing first Monday of November, which will be appropriated to hearing Insolvent Debtors.

Remainder of the week to the business of the Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, and Orphans' Court.

Second Monday, the civil list will be taken up.

Third Monday continued.

Fourth Monday, the adjourned court will commence, and continue until the list is gone through.

CHARLES SHALER, *President.*
FRANCIS M'CLURE, }
JAMES RIDDLE, } *Associates.*

October 13—3t.

A MAN of the name of *William Batrupt* went from the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, about twenty or twenty-two years ago, and settled near the Sweet Springs in Virginia, where he afterwards died, leaving personal property worth about *one thousand dollars*, which remains unappropriated in the hands of his administrators for want of legal heirs. The relatives of said Batrupt, by calling on the editor of the Gazette, may obtain such information as will enable them to obtain the property of the deceased. As it is possible that *Batrupt* may not have been the real name of the deceased, it is proper to state, that there was a current report in his neighborhood, that he had committed some offence here, before he left this country.

Oct. 13—3t.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER.

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Rev. *John Riddell*, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby required to pay the same to Benjamin Kelso, or William Sturgeon, on or before the 1st of December next; and all persons having claims against said estate, are required to present them, duly authenticated, to said Benjamin Kelso or William Sturgeon, for settlement.

HUGH RIDDELL, }
WM. STURGEON, } *Ex'rs.*
BENJ. KELSO, }

Oct. 13—4t*

80 BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR, 12 do. Double distilled Whiskey, 2 Pipes Old Irish Whiskey; 10 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco; 30 Kits Mackeral, for family use; 8 Hhds. German Clay. For Sale by

M'KEE, CLARK, & Co.

Sept. 22.—4t

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse No. 73, *Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

BOLTING CLOTHS,

FIVE and six quarters, from No. 0 to 9, of the best quality. For sale at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood-street.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Sept. 22, 1829.—6t *Agent.*

SADDLE TREES.

THE subscribers will be regularly furnished with SADDLE TREES, of a good quality, at reduced prices.

SAM'L. P. DARLINGTON & Co
Corner of 4th and Wood sts.

July 17.—4mo.

Cheap Hardware.

THE subscribers being about to remove from this place, are selling off their stock, comprising a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. for cash or approved acceptances. A large number of the goods are entirely new, having been imported into the city of Philadelphia only last month, where they were bought at the lowest possible rates. Country merchants and others, will therefore have an opportunity of making their purchases at very reduced prices, by calling on the subscribers, who are anxious to close their business forthwith.

JAMES H. CRESSON & Co.
67 *Wood-street, Pittsburgh.*

Sept. 11, 1829.—w3m

T. B. DALLAS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE REMOVED to No. 96 Liberty Street, near Cecil's Alley. Oct. 6—3w

BACON HAMS & SIDES.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale on accommodating terms,

10 casks HAMS, in fine order.
5 do. FLITCH, do.
25 do. CHEESE, in good shipp'g order.

Also, on hand, *Pickled Pork, Cranberries, &c. &c.*

ISAAC HARRIS.

Oct. 9—3w

John C. Wright & David E. Harbaugh,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, have entered into connection for the practice of their profession in the County of Columbiana Ohio. They will practically and carefully attend to all business entrusted to them. The office will be kept in New Lisbon, in the new building on the east end of Walnut Street, a few doors below, Mrs. Watson's Hotel, where Mr. Harbaugh may be consulted at any time. J. C. Wright will respectfully attend the Courts and assist in trying all the causes.

New Lisbon, Oct. 9.—3t.

NOTICE.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Allegheny Co. Oct. 1829.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors, and other persons concerned, that the undernamed Guardians, Executors and Administrators, have filed in the Register's Office of said County, the accounts of their administration; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the second day of November, A. D. 1829.

The account of Hugh McElhenny, Guardian of Elijah, one of the children of Courtland King, late of Mifflin Township, deceased.

The Account of James Adams and William Herdman, Executors of the last will and Testament of William Robinson, late of Fayette Township, deceased.

The Account of James Mackeral and Andrew Fleming, Executors of the last Will and Testament of James Brown, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Account of John S. Riddle, Administrator of the Estate of James Scanlin, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Account of Chas. Carothers, surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Hall, late of Plumb Township, deceased.

The Account of Jane Gillespie, Administratrix, *cum testamento annexo*, of the Estate of Thomas Gillespie, late of Fayette township, dec'd.

The Account of the Rev. Wm. M'Clean, Guardian of Susan, daughter of Zadok Cramer, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Account of John Irwin, Esq. Administrator of John George Dalck, late of Ross Township, deceased.

The Account of John M. Mitchell, Administrator of the Estate of Caleb Eddy, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Account of Robert Anderson, Administrator of the Estate of William Taylor, late of Deer Township, deceased.

The Account of Alice Brooks, Administratrix of the Estate of Aaron Brooks, late of Indiana Township, deceased.

The Account of Robert Boyd, Esq. Acting Administrator of the Estate of Henry Wisner, late of Deer Township deceased.

The Account of John M'Combs, Guardian of the Minor Children of John Ferree, late of Pitt Township deceased.

The Account of Peter Parchment, surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Susannah Mires, late of Wilkins Township, dec'd.

The Account of David Drennen, Esq. Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Drennen, late of Elizabeth Township, deceased.

The Account of John Darragh, deceased, who was one of the Guardians of the minor children of John Ferree, deceased.

The Account of Col. Jonas Roup, surviving Administrator of the estate of John Diller, late of Pitt township, deceased.

The Account of John M'Neel, Administrator of the estate of Julia Ann Diller, late of Pitt township, deceased.

M. STEWART, *Register.*

Pittsburgh, Oct. 9—4t.

CHEMISTRY.

R. PETER, Jr. intends to deliver another course of *experimental* Lectures on Chemistry, to commence about the first week in November next.

As all the applications of Chemistry to the Arts are to be given, and experimentally illustrated when practicable, he hopes to make this course interesting to the *Mechanic* as to the man of leisure.—Lecture room at Lambdin's Museum, to the freedom of which the subscribers to the Lectures will be entitled, during the course, without any additional charge.

Terms moderate—apply at No. 70, Market street, or at the Museum.

September 25, 1829.—1m.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6mo

1st Brig. 15th Div. Penn. Militia

TAKE NOTICE

THAT an Election will be held, on Monday the 26th inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the house of Major Thomas Wynne, No. 126 corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, for one Lieut. Col. as Commandant of the 'Pittsburgh Legion,' the same being a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Col. William Wilkins, to which the attention of the Legion is directed.

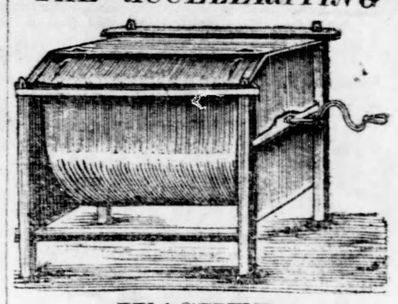
Courts of Appeal for the exoneration of individuals from fines, who from various causes assert to the several collecting officers, "*no liability to pay*," will be holden, at the times and places, by the officers and for the regiments hereinafter specified, viz. For 1st Batalion 87th Regiment, at the house of John Moore, (sign, "Half Moon,) No. 31, Grant Street, on Thursday the 22d inst. at 10 A. M. by Col. Holmes, Lt. Col. Ross Wilkins, Major Jones, —— Smith, Members. For the 28th Regiment, at the house of Col. Carnahan, in St. Clair township, on Saturday, the 7th day of November next, by Col. Carnahan, Lieut. Col. Murterry, Major M'Cey, —— Whiteman, Members. And for the 106th Regiment, at the house of Major Alexander, M'Keesport, on Friday, the 6th day of November next, by Col. Crothers, Lt. Col. Muse, Major Alexander, —— Johnston, Members.

Of the holding of which said courts, the several collecting officers are notified and required then and there to be present, as the law directs.

Given under my hand at the city of Pittsburgh, this 8th day of October, 1829.

ANDW. M'FARLAND,
B. I. 1st B. 15th Div. Penn. Militia.

THE ACCELERATING



WASHER.

THE subscriber is proprietor of a Washing Machine, the utility and economy of which are now perfectly established: and having received the most satisfactory recommendations in its favor, from many families in the city, who have tested its advantage by actual experiment, he offers it with great confidence to his friends and the public. The machine is so simple in its construction that a child of twelve years of age may wash with it: is made light and portable: is cheap, and is adapted alike to the use of large or small families.

The following ladies have testified their approbation of this machine, and have kindly permitted the proprietor to refer to them for a recommendation in its favor.

REFERENCES.

Mrs. Sturgeon,
—— Brown,
—— Little,
—— Hays,
—— Magee,
—— Christy,
—— Caldwell,
—— Cecil,
Mrs. M'Candless,
—— H. Davis,
—— Holdship,
—— Lindle,
—— M'Nickle,
—— Carson,
—— L. Peterson.

They will be kept constantly on hand, and furnished promptly to order, by

THOMAS LIGGETT,
No. 88 Second Street.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 29—1mo.

FRANKLIN

Cut Glass and Watch Crystal

MANUFACTORY,

No. 79, Fourth st. 2 doors from Wood st.

O'Leary & Bailey,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they continue the manufacture of CUT GLASS and WATCH CRYSTALS, and from a long experience both in Europe and America, they are enabled to furnish any order in their line as good and on as low terms as any manufactory in the United States. Merchants and others wishing to purchase, will find it their interest to call.

N. B. Orders for plain GLASS, filled at the lowest factory prices.

May 29—w6mo*.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT, containing nine and a half Acres, in the borough of Allegheny, situated on the Bank of the Ohio River, and in view of this city. The whole will be sold or divided as to suit purchasers. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN E. PARK,
At J. Hannen's Drug Store, corner of Market and Liberty streets, or to
DR. C. L. ARMSTRONG.

Sept. 25, 1829.

A Steam Engine For Sale

OF THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS.

FOUR boilers sixteen feet long, thirty-four inches diameter, cylinder twenty inches diameter, four feet six inches stroke, will be sold at public sale, on the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, in consequence of the failure of a contractor, at the Columbian Steam Engine Company, No. 11 First Street. Terms made known at the time of sale.

Oct. 2, 1829.—w3t

TO LET,

THAT Large Brick House, at the corner of Water street and Redoubt Alley, now occupied by Robert Spencer. Possession given immediately. The Water rent is paid up until first of April next.—For terms inquire of Robert Spencer, on the premises, or to W. W. Fetterman, Esquire.

October 2, 1829.—3t

☞*BLEEDING BY LEECHES,*☜

CUPPING, OR THE LANCET, &c.

JOHN ANDERSON, grateful for the patronage he has already received, respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has removed to No. 105 Third Street. Having on hand a large quantity of the best Leeches, and having made arrangements to procure regular fresh supplies, he will always be ready to attend to those to whom topical bleeding, either by LEECHING OR CUPPING, may be deemed necessary. He also continues his business of Shaving, Hair Cutting, &c. Those who may employ him may rest assured of his attention. He can give references, if required, to several respectable Physicians, who have already called him in to apply his Leeches, or to cup their patients.

Oct. 6—3t*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the laws of this state, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the said Court has appointed the First Monday of November, 1829, to hear us and our creditors, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, in said County, at which time and place you will attend if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

JOHN WALSH,
Laborer, Wilkins Township.
HEZEKIAH JOHNSON,
Military Store Keeper.
JOHN HENNEN, Sr.
Laborer, St. Clair township.
WM. MASON,
Carpenter, Pittsburgh.
WM. BOLYER,
Laborer, Allegheny-town.
SAMUEL St. JOHN,
Hatter, Pittsburgh.
JAMES JOHNSTON,
Laborer, St. Clair township.
JOSHUA EVANS,
Laborer, St. Clair township.
JOSEPH REVOUR,
Barber, City of Pittsburgh.
ADAM M'CULLOUGH,
Weaver, City of Pittsburgh.
GODFRY GROVES,
Stone-Mason, Pitt township.
DAVID VICTOR,
Blacksmith, Pittsburgh.
ISRAELL ROBERTS,
Coppersmith, Pittsburgh.
DENNIS S. SCULLY,

Of the late firm of Scully & Graham, Pittsburgh.

October 9—3t.

To my Creditors.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Allegheny, in State of Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the several Insolvent Laws of said state, and the said court have ordered that, I be and appear before them, at Pittsburgh, on 2d day of November next, for a hearing, where you may attend, should you feel so disposed.

JACOB PESCH,
Blacksmith, Bayardstown.
JOHN CLARK,
Carpenter, Allegheny.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 6.—3tw*

Poetry.

THE HOURS.

CHRONOLOGY OF FASHION.

"Twelve" strikes the silver-tongued pendule,
The chariot at the door is waiting;
The belle, all roses, lace, and tulle,
Her brilliant eye with hope dilating,
The last look in the mirror glances,
Then, lightly as a midnight elve,
In triumph from her toilet dances:
Away the chariot wheels;—'tis "Twelve."

The ball-room's entered,—the salam
Is made,—the circle reconnoitered;
The Cendrillon,—Quadrille des dames,
Are round the rooms sublimely loiter'd;
The Dowagers to whist are seated,
The young *non-dansants* to vingt-un,
My Lord's best *bon mot* just repeated,
The silver-tongued pendule strikes "One."

The dull quadrille has grown still duller,
That antidote to all flirtation;
The rooms are every moment fuller,
The stairs are Alvanley's old station:
The heat's intense; Monsieur Chabert
Himself might in it bake or brew;
All die for supper and for air;
The silver-tongued pendule strikes "Two."

The supper signal has been bowed;
No time for dancing then or wooing;
Like tigers rush the hungry crowd,
Life's first, best instinct all pursuing.
O'er turtle, pines, and chambertin,
The feeding *elegantes* agree
Wit's wittier, beauty more divine:—
The silver-tongued pendule strikes "Three."

The Dowagers are in their coaches,
Leaving their characters behind;
Now younger brothers make approaches,
The cold grow warm, the cruel kind;
The lovers in the waltz are whirling,
We hear the whisper'd "I adore."
Love scorns pounds, pence and shillings sterling;—
The silver-tongued pendule strikes "Four."

But now the sudden glimpse of morning
Shows the dear midnight's depredations;
The belles, like frighted doves, take warning,
No time for love and long orations.
The curls are down, the rouge is brown,
Out buzz the swarm of fashion's hive;
The shawl is thrown, the chariot flown;—
The silver-tongued pendule strikes "Five."

Miscellany.

THE "FIRE KING."

Last Saturday we saw M. Chabert, the "Fire King," as he styles himself, exhibit his various and wonderful experiments at the Argyll Rooms. On entering the apartment where he performs, we found him busily employed in warming the oven in which he was to be shut up during the time necessary for some dishes of beefsteaks being cooked in it. The oven is built of bricks, has a large iron door, and is high enough for a full-grown man to stand upright in it, and is about two or three yards wide. It is raised from the floor by pillars, and is heated by means of lighted faggots thrown into it. As soon as these faggots were consumed, M. Chabert, raked out the ashes as far as the door, and then invited the spectators to mount a ladder and be themselves convinced of the heat of the oven; but it will be easily conceived, that while a large quantity of red-hot cinders was burning at the mouth, the heat felt under such circumstances was very intense. After those of the company who chose had ascended the ladder, with a view to obtain personal experience of the heat of the oven, M. Chabert removed the cinders away, casting, however, a small portion of them back again into the oven, as it were, accidentally, but, as we thought, purposely. Then, leaving the oven to cool, he proceeded to perform the astonishing feat of swallowing poison, which it seems he possesses, by the use of antidotes, the faculty of taking without injury to himself. A gentleman of the company requested him to take oxalic acid, which he excused himself from, on the plea that he had not prepared himself against poisons of that class. He was prepared, however, to take any quantity whatever of phosphorus. Accordingly phosphorus was given him, the genuineness of which was made manifest by its igniting by friction a piece of paper, and by burning on water. He held his hands behind him while the phosphorus was poured down his throat like a glass of water. In this there appeared to be no deception, and the "Fire King," in order to show that the phosphorus remained no where concealed about his teeth or under his tongue, submitted his mouth, in which he held a flaming bit of link, to the examination of the company. This experiment, we are bound to say, appeared to be fairly performed. The next thing which M. Chabert did was to drink some oil heated to 320 degrees. In swallowing the oil he took care that the spoon which contained it should not touch his tongue or his lips, by holding it firmly between his teeth. The spoon had been made so hot, by contract with the oil, as to prevent any person handling it. The experimentalist then amused the company by exposing the tricks resorted to by common conjurors to deceive their spectators, to practice which he declared himself to be above. His, he declared, was no ordinary exhibition: what he did, no one else could do! At length the time came for going into the oven, and cooking the beefsteaks, and he left the room to put on his anti-caloric dress. In this manner about an hour had been spent, during all which time the oven was cooling by the help of great draughts of air, which rushed into the room from every window. M. Chabert soon returned, muffled up in a loose great coat, and taking the covered dishes which contained the beefsteaks, he put them into the oven, placing them on the cinders which, as has already been mentioned, had been previously left there. Thus it would appear that M. Chabert was not subject to the same degree of heat as the steaks. The heat of the oven indeed might be much less than it was, and still the steaks being placed where they were, would be cooked. He then entered the oven himself, taking with him a thermometer, which in the room was at 70 deg. and promised that in eight minutes the steaks should be ready. After remaining in the oven that time he came out, perspiring profusely, and bringing with him the steaks, which were perfectly done, and the thermometer raised to 340 deg.—This certainly would show a degree of heat very great for a man to bear, but some persons were inclined to suppose, that while M. Chabert was shut in the oven he might have taken the liberty of placing the thermometer beside the beef steaks—namely, on the burning cinders. It is also to be observed, that he did not breathe the atmosphere of the oven, but a long tin tube conducted to him the fresh and cooling air of the room. But, whatever doubt may exist with respect to the heat of the oven, we certainly feel it to be nothing but justice to M. Chabert to state, that as far as we could observe, and we watched him pretty sharply, he did actually swallow the phosphorus which was given him. This certainly is a most extraordinary circumstance, and will, doubtless, lead to much inquiry in the medical world.

Reflections on Divine Providence.—Those unforeseen accidents which so often control the lot of men, constitute a *superstratum* in the system of human affairs, wherein, peculiarly, the Divine Providence holds empire for the accomplishment of its special purposes. It is from this hidden and inexhaustible mine of chances,—chances, as we must call them, that the governor of the world draws, with unfathomable skill, the materials of his dispensations towards each individual of mankind. The world of nature affords no instances of complicated and exact contrivance comparable to that which so arranges the vast chaos of contingencies as to produce, with unerring precision, a special order of events to every individual of the human family. Amid the whirl of myriads of fortuities, the means are selected and combined for constructing as many independent machineries of moral discipline as there are moral agents in the world; and each apparatus is at once complete in itself, and complete as a part of a universal movement. If the special intentions of Providence towards individuals be effected by the aid of supernatural interpositions, the power and presence of the Supreme Disposer might, indeed, be more strikingly displayed, but his skill much less. And herein especially is manifested the perfection of the divine wisdom, that the most surprising conjunctions of events are brought about by the simplest means, and in a manner that is perfectly in harmony with the ordinary course of human affairs. This is, in fact, the great miracle of Providence—that no miracles are needed to accomplish its purposes. Countless series of events are travelling on from remote quarters towards the same point, and each series moves in the beaten track of ordinary occurrences; but their intersection at the very moment in which they meet, shall serve, perhaps, to give a new direction to the affairs of an empire. The *materials* of the machinery of Providence are all of ordinary quality; but their combination displays nothing less than infinite skill.—*History of Enthusiasm.*

SECOND LETTING

OF THE

Extension of the Kanawha Turnpike to Big Sandy.

AN invitation to take contracts is now offered to persons disposed to become Road or Bridge makers, for executing the *remainder of the line of Turnpike from Charleston, on Kanawha, to the mouth of Big Sandy river;* a distance of about *sixty miles.* The appropriation of

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

will be disbursed to undertakers as fast as the progress of the work will authorize it. All the work upon the Road and Bridges will be required to be executed according to the designs, plans, and specifications of the Principal Engineer: and for the information of the bidders, they will be submitted for their inspection at the time of letting.

The location will be as near a horizontal line as the inequalities of the ground will permit; but in no place to exceed 5 deg. of acclivity or declivity. The law contemplates the Road to be opened sixty-six feet wide, with a carriage way in the centre of twenty-two feet width, perfectly graded and thrown up, or a convexity forming an elevation in the middle of one twenty-fourth part of its width, except along steep hill side cuttings, where the road will be required to incline inward to the hill, without any convexity. Where the ground approaches a level, the side or *Summer Roads* will be required to be well smoothed, and all the small timber grubbed at least *eighteen* feet wide on each side of the carriage way.

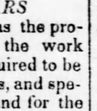
To persons familiar with that description of labor required for the construction of *earth* Turnpikes, the present line holds out flattering prospects. The character of the ground over which it passes is well adapted for the easy operation of the Plough and Scraper, and it is believed (with the exception of a short piece of Road near Charleston) very little, if any blasting will be required. Individuals wishing to contract for erecting the Bridges, or making the whole or part of the Road, are invited to examine the line of location, with the several Bridge sites, previous to the first Monday in November next. To give every facility of information to bidders, the Superintendent will meet them at the mouth of Big Sandy, on Friday, the 20th of October, and show the line eastward as far as the location may extend.

At Barboursville, the Seat of Justice for Cabell county, Va., the Superintendent will attend on Monday, the second day of November, when and where sealed proposals will be received for the execution of the entire work, and if approved, contracts entered into with the successful bidders.

P. SCALES,
Superintendent E. K. T.

October 8—3t.

TO RENT,



A BRICK HOUSE in Third, between Wood and Market Streets. Inqire of

CHAS. H. ISRAELL.

Sept. 1.—tf. *Paterson's Row.*

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

SMITHS' VICES.

A VERY superior article of the above, just received, and for sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood-streets.

August 11.—3mo

MR. E. E. AARON

HAS the honor respectfully to inform the public of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just arrived in this city, and is the bearer of the celebrated and invaluable LOADSTONE FILES for the radical cure of warts and corns on the feet.

This instrument is sanctioned by the most eminent Medical men on the Continent, invented by the celebrated Dr. Weller, physician to the King of Sweden. This highly approved of instrument consists of a chemical preparation from a mineral substance, found in the Alps of Switzerland, with which any one can remove, with ease and safety, the most inveterate corn, by the simple process of a slight rubbing, according to the directions, which will afford instantaneous relief to sufferers, however great may be their pains, and supersede the necessity of cutting. Its construction is of a nature that no fear need be apprehended for the surrounding flesh, but may be freely used on the softest skin, without ever feeling the slightest pain or inconvenience.

If Mr. Aaron was the possessor of the files only, he could not warrant the cure, but as it has never failed to effect a cure, wherever it has been tried, by being applied according to the directions, it may be warranted with the utmost confidence.

As Mr. Aaron's stay in this city will be limited, he has appointed Messrs. Avery & Co. corners of Wood and Second, and Market and Fourth streets, his general agents, and empowered them to treat with other persons desirous of vending the same, who will be supplied by the agents, free of postage. Price of each file, 50 cts.; $4 per dozen, and $42 per gross.

October 9, 1829.—6t

BOARDING SCHOOL,

No. 18, HANOVER STREET, BALTIMORE.

MRS. ALEXANDER M'KIM'S Academy will be re-opened for the reception of Pupils, on Thursday the first of September. In addition to a comprehensive course of English Education, (including needle-work, plain and ornamental,) French, Drawing, Music, and Dancing, will be taught, at the usual charges, by masters of acknowledged reputation. A faithful attention will be paid to the more important interests of morality, and the experience acquired by Mrs. M'Kim and her daughters, during several years assiduous and successful employment in the business of instruction, will lend its aid in the cultivation of the minds, and in forming the manners of the pupils.

TERMS.

For Board and Tuition, Bed, Bedding, and Washing included, $250 per annum, paid quarterly in advance, with a deduction for the vacation from the first of August to the first of September. Day Scholars, first and second classes, $20; third class, $15. Preparatory School, first class, $10; second class, $5 per quarter in advance.

Books and Stationary furnished, if required, at the ordinary prices.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Rev. Mr. Finley, Rev. Mr. Duncan, Judge Dorsey, Judge Archer, Dr. Chatard, Edward Gray, John Gibson, and J. P. Kennedy, Esqrs.

September 22, 1829—tf

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *Is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop,* having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND, situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties,

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 13, 1829—wtf.

CITIZENS' CANAL LINE

OF STEAM BOATS AND BARGES is now running DAILY, (Sunday excepted) between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; through which, Passengers are conveyed in the elegant Barges, drawn by six horses, in two hours. The comfort and convenience to passengers of a water to a land conveyance, (to say nothing of the novelty and grandeur of the Canal, which is the greatest work of the age) make this the most desirable route between the two cities.

The Proprietors of this Line, thankful for the liberal patronage already bestowed on them, are determined to merit the continuance of it by rendering every facility, accommodation and comfort to their Passengers.

The Philadelphia, Captain Crocker, leaves the intersection of Light and Pratt street, at six o'clock, A. M. Fare as usual.

HENRY WRIGHT, Agent,
No. 3 Light-street Wharf.

All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.

Oct. 2.—8t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

The Union Canal Lottery
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS NUMBER 12, FOR 1829.

To be drawn at Philadelphia,

On SATURDAY, October 17, 1829.

43 NUMBER LOTTERY—7 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

SCHEME.

2 prizes of	$10,000 is	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
1	3,908	3,908
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
41	100	4,100
41	60	2,460
82	50	4,100
82	40	3,280
82	30	2,460
533	20	10,660
5740	10	57,400

6,636 Prizes.
10,660 Blanks.
17,296 Tickets.—$138,368.

Whole Tickets, $10; *Halves,* $5; *Quarters,* $2,50; *Eighths,* $1,25.

Orders from abroad (post paid) enclosing cash, or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register containing an official statement of the drawing will be sent to each adventurer.

Apply to, or address
GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68
Wood st. Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Sept. 29, 1829.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 83.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News INK, for fall and summer use, in kegs from 15 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

June 6—tf

St. Clare's Seminary.

THE vacations of this Institution have terminated, and it is again prepared to receive Pupils.—The buildings are now completed; and in point of situation, spaciousness and convenience, are such as will insure the health and comfort of the Pupils as far as these necessary requisites are concerned; the extent of the farm will afford the Pupils ample room for exercise.—The Dormitories, Refectories, Schoolrooms, &c. having been constructed expressly for the purpose, the strictest regard has been paid to whatever might promote habits of neatness and order, indispensable in the Education of Ladies.—The domestic rules of the school are no other than those established in every well regulated family, and tend all to emulate in the Pupils, politeness of manners, desire of improvement, and preservation of good morals.—When it is considered that from 12 to 15 experienced persons are permanently, and almost exclusively, engaged in contributing their share to the comfort or education of the Pupils, it may be inferred that their opportunity of improvement is surpassed by no other. The Classes are conducted by a sufficient number of competent teachers, whose qualifications to teach the branches they profess, can stand the test of strict examination.

TERMS.

Boarding and Tuition, including English and French language, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History,	per annum,	$100 00
Music, vocal and instrumental,	do.	20 00
Drawing and painting,	do.	10 00
Embroidery and all kinds of fancy needle work,	do.	10 00
Use of bed and bedding,	do.	7 00
Physician's salary	do.	3 00

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents.

Payment to be made half yearly in advance.

Dress is uniform, consisting of two black bombazette frocks and one white one; two black capes and two white ones; two black bombazette aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, &c.—to be provided by the parents.

Parents or friends can visit the Pupils every day, from one o'clock in the afternoon until five, Sundays excepted.

Application can be made, either in person or by letter, to the Rev. Charles B. Maguire, Pittsburgh, or to Michael Tiernan, Esq. Allegheny Town, or at the Seminary.

September 25, 1829.—1m.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED respecting *RICHARD COLVIN,* who has been absent from home for some time past, and has not lately been heard of. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Cincinnati or Pittsburgh, whither he has gone from Bedford, Penn. Having been before in the Western country he is known to many persons from the circumstance of his being in a state of *mental derangement.* He is a man of ordinary size, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high; very peaceable in his disposition His clothing consisted of a blue cloth coat two pair of fine brown drilling pantaloons; linen shirts two spotted buff waistcoats; a pair of yellow buckskin shoes, and a straw hat. A reward of *Thirty Dollars* will be given for such information as may lead to his recovery by his family, or for intelligence of him should he be deceased.

It is particularly requested that he be treated with attention and humanity, by any person under whose care he may have placed himself, and to whom a liberal compensation will be given for his trouble, and all charges paid.

Communications to be immediately addressed to

Robert A. Dobbin,
Sept. 29—3t Baltimore.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny; do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh, west of Wood Street, from the Monongahela river to where the street intersects Liberty Street, from thence north to Liberty and west of Washington Streets, are to meet at the court house in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood Street and south of Liberty Street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington Street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, on the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, except so much thereof as is contained within the boundaries of the 'Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh,' are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of the borough of the 'Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh,' included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the corner of Penn and Washington Streets, on Alexander Laughlin's land, thence along the line of the city of Pittsburgh, to the middle of the Allegheny river, thence by the middle of the said river up the same to the point opposite John M'Donald and Joseph Patterson's line, adjoining O'Hara's property, thence southeastwardly to said John M'Donald's and Patterson's line, and along said line and that of Boyle Irwin, to his southeastern corner, thence along his line at or near the foot of the hill commonly called Grant's Hill, thence to the southeastern corner of the Methodist burying ground, thence along the southern line of the said burying ground, and by a line pursuing the course thereof, to the line of the city of Pittsburgh, thence by said line to the place of beginning, are to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Taylor in said borough.

The electors of Pitt township, excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh, and the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson on the Frankstown road, in said township

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the white house lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house of John H. Neel in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township are to meet at the house of John King in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's run, thence down said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's farm, thence up to Willett's on Street's run (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Bryson) and thence down the said run to a place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Conner, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Culley in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house, formerly Mathew M'Coy's in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of Audley M'Farland in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Findlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, now occupied by Mr. Mitchell, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross, township, excepting those resident in the borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of William R. Graham, formerly Samuel Allen's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny, and those resident within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Robert Campbell in said borough.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran in said township.

The electors of Deer township, residing east of the following line: Beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jun.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house late of John Connelly, deceased.

The electors of Franklin township, are to meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

And the electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for GOVERNOR, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Four persons for *Members of the House of Representatives* of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for county COMMISSIONER, for three years, and one person for two years, in the room of John Patterson, esq. resigned, and

One person for AUDITOR.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's previous notice of such election assisted by two qualified citizens chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall then be present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April, 1821, it is directed that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh on the Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 7th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-fourth.

WM. CAVEN, *Sheriff.*

September 11.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. In two volumes. "For a light, free, flowing, and truly feminine style, we know not where to look for Mrs. Charles Gore's equal among living female writers, or her superior among dead ones. She is a charming writer, and one who will not easily find a rival, except in—herself. In other words, she, and she only, is the writer who can make us forget the pleasure which we have received from these 'Romances of Real Life.'"—*Court Jour.*

Just received and for sale by

HOLDSHIP & SON.

Sept. 18.—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

GREAT CURIOSITIES.
AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur,* or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger,* or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster,* 3 *feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

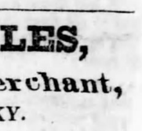
ALLEGHENY OUT LOTS,
FOR SALE.

FOUR ACRES of LAND, which will be sold in four separate Lots, to suit purchasers, or the whole together. This ground is handsomely situated—it is one of the most eligible situations for a country residence; it is but one mile from the Allegheny Bridge, adjoining land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins. It is unnecessary to give a farther description, as purchasers will have an opportunity of examining for themselves.

For terms of sale inquire of Robert Park on the premises, John E. Park at the Drug Store of John Hannen, Esq. or of Dr. Charles L. Armstrong, No. 81 Front street.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1829.

SALT.



THE Kiskeminetas Salt Deposit, on the Canal in Allegheny Town, near the Outlet Locks, is just opened for the sale of Salt in barrels or in bulk.

The price of Salt in bulk will be 25 cents per barrel lower than the price in barrels.

The bridge across the Allegheny will be made free of toll for all persons carrying Salt from the Deposite to Pittsburgh.

JOHN ECKY.

Sept. 18.—1mo

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf